THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1830. No. 1.

POETRY.

BEAUTIFUL LINES—BY WILSON.

A cloud lay cradl'd near the setting sun :
A gleam of crimson ting'd its braided snow,
Long had I watch'd the glory moving on,
O'er the still radiance of the lake below :
Tranquil its spirit seem'd, and floated slow,
E'en in its very motion there was rest,
While every breath of eve that chanc'd to blow
Wafted the traveller to the beauteous west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe, the gleam of bliss is given,
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the golden gates of heaven ;
Then to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

ALL IS NOT DARK BELOW.

Cold and ungrateful must the bosoms be
Of those who look upon the sunlit earth,
And trace the finger of the Deity,
Yet own no cheerfulness and feel no mirth ;
Who deem all dark the lot of man below,
One changeless gloom, one all-pervading woe.

Hath God then made for naught each lovely thing,
That sheds its beauty o'er this world of ours;
The feather'd warblers, that so sweetly sing,
The ever-waving wood, the scented flowers?
I cannot think of these, and yet believe
That man was only form'd to mourn and grieve.

But who can look upon the azure sky,
And mark the glorious orbs revolving there,
Or turn his glance towards earth's verdant dye,
And deem, where all is form'd so bright and fair,
That man was made to wander on in gloom,
Then sink in sorrow to the silent tomb?

'Tis true earth's joys are ever mix'd with care,
And men are fated to one common curse ;
But should we therefore cherish dark despair,
And make our too imperfect being worse?
Though "weep with them that weep" is God's own voice,
He bids us, too, "with those who joy rejoice."

MISCELLANY.

From the Western Intelligencer.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

BY WILLIAM PIATT.

Yes, my sweet bride, let others seek in bowers
The bridal place—the charnel vault was our's.

There is somewhere in the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, a deep and dark ravine, noted by the inhabitants of its vicinity, for a transaction which once occurred there of the most strange and unaccountable nature. The laborer as he passes its dark recesses, after his daily toil, hurries along lest the gloom of night should overtake him in the dreary way, and bring to his view the unfortunate and unhappy being, whose shade is supposed to traverse its desolation, and beckon the wanderer to the scene of her immolation. There often at night may be heard the lonely notes of the ominous whip-poor-will, and the hoot of the solemn and watchful owl, borne along the breeze, like the mournful song of a departed soul. There, on the margin of a meandering rivulet, may often be seen the dull fires of the jack-o-lanthern, flitting along the midnight shade, like a lamp guiding the spirit through the scenes of mystery and wrath. 'Tis a lonely glen, where the bat flitters in gloom, and the spirit of darkness has made his court. Yet this was not always so. Once the peaceful peasant went whistling through its shades, fearless and undisturbed, save by the anxiety of reaching his domicil, and clasping his wife to his bosom or dandling his children on his knee, always ready for their affectionate gambols. That spot has now been marked with blood—innocent, unoffending blood—and the voice of the victim crieth loudly through the gloom for vengeance upon its assassin.

Rebecca ———, was the daughter of a respectable farmer, who had educated her in the modest duties of a country girl. She was of an amiable character, and the light vivacity of her disposition did not fail to procure her many admirers ; yet still her heart was not moved by their flatteries, nor her judgment affected by their protestations of esteem. She looked around her for an object which would be worthy of her affections, and only regarded her own welfare so far as to be enabled to render some honorable individual happy. Oft had she sported in the gay bowers of her native woods—and often listened with artless ears to the songs, pathetic and tender, of some amorous swain, without giving way to the emotions of passion which gathered round her heart. She was capable of loving, but she wished him on whom she fixed her affections to be devotedly her own—and to admire her, not for her personal qualifications, but for the more durable constancy of her reason, and the love which is based from the knowledge that its object is worthy and capable of the most lasting friendship and esteem. There was a lofty sensibility in her soul—a proud spirit of virgin honor in her thoughts, which nothing [illegible] could subdue—and like an angel [illegible] the earth sought a hundred [illegible] herself, of the dominion of the skies. But alas! why is it that the wishes of the virtuous [illegible] always be accomplished! She thought they were; and when Edward ——— [illegible] [illegible] between that and a more auspicious one.—The mountain and the dingle was their only haunt—for love seeks the most lonely and romantic spots to satisfy its appetite for pleasure ; to gather those sweets of the soul which have made those under its influence wish for some far off desolate island, where two blest spirits could be happy in each others constancy. Their hours passed happily, and for months the existence of Rebecca seemed as if cast in the garden of Paradise. But there was a blight came over her spirits at last—an emotion of thought which seemed to obliterate every former trace of joy. Why was this change? Did she doubt the faith of him she adored? Could her young and tender bosom be conscious of a crime? Alas! is there no pardon for the guilt that follows the indulgence of a too confiding affection? She did begin to doubt the truth of him she had too confidently reposed her whole heart with —and the withering reflection that the burning blush of shame should mantle her cheek, thrilled through her whole soul, scathing in its course every fibre of her brain. Yet she still hoped that the cup of bitterness might be dashed from her lips—she still hoped that Edward could not be base enough to deceive and betray her; and these hopes were occasionally warmed into a calm belief, by the soothing flatteries of her seducer. Yet the day on which the hope should become reality, was studiously avoided by him. Still they met, and at every meeting the still wished for moment was delayed.

One evening they met at their usual haunt. The new moon exhibited her yet dim light in the west; and the stars were twinkling in calm and melancholy lustre in the sky.—They had seated themselves beneath the broad foliage of a walnut tree, and as she threw her arms gently on his shoulder, and fixed her mild eyes upon his countenance, with a mournful look, she thus addressed him.

"Ah, Edward, I begin to feel myself unhappy. I have a foreboding of evil ; and in despite of all my efforts, I cannot remove it from my heart—do you intend to desert me, and leave a stain upon my reputation which ages of tears cannot wash away!"

"No, never," he replied—"How is it you can doubt my protestations of friendship."

"Friendship! that is a colder word than you were wont to use."

"Pho! pho!—What is friendship but love."

"Oh, Edward, they differ widely—how often have I heard you note the distinction between the cold, callous word friendship, and the warm impulses of love! On you now rests every ray of hope which is left me in this world ; for when you desert me where shall I turn my eyes for earthly consolation or support! In a few months I dare not look upon the faces of my parents—and the world will meet me with a sneer—the cold, heartless world—I shudder to meet its unforgiving frown. You know why all this is so : then why will you not rescue me from the reflection which distracts me!"

"I will, Rebecca," he replied. "Do not give way to suspicion—let your mind be at rest—have I not vowed you should be mine!"

"Yes, but when! will you await my hour of shame—will you then lift me from degradation, and wear a withered and bruised blossom? It is almost too much to believe ; and yet what have I not believed for you! No, Edward, if not till then, I shall bid adieu to hope."

"And why should you—do you believe me so base?"

"Alas!" she answered, "I know not what to believe. I hope you would not be ; but such a hope would be leaning on a broken reed."

While Rebecca uttered these words, her dark eyes were raised upon her seducer, with that soft and melancholy expression of tender sorrow, which showed that her whole soul was breathed in her words : she seemed like an angel pleading for mercy in the power of a fiend who heard her not, or would not hear. Unfortunate girl ;

"The chariest maid is prodigal enough,
"If she unmask her beauty to the moon."

Had'st thou observed it, thy fate, perhaps, had been different.

One morning Rebecca was missing from the house of her parents. The evening previous, she had walked forth, as was supposed, to visit a neighboring relative, but it was ascertained she had not been there. Yet still no fears were entertained for her safety ; but on the second day her remains were found in the ravine, at the foot of the tree where her supplications had been so feelingly made to Edward, with marks of the most brutal violence upon her person. Her marble neck dissevered to the spine, and her loosened tresses revelling in her blood : in her hand was found the instrument which had caused her death ; but those hands were gashed and lacerated as if she had struggled hard against the efforts of her assassins. A cloud hung over the transaction, which, though it seemed for a moment dissipated, is still thicker and darker than ever. Suspicion rested upon Edward : he had been with her a great part of the preceding day, and although he had left her before night fall, the minds of all pointed to the possibility of an appointed meeting between them, where and when he might accomplish his purpose of blood. He was arrested, and committed for trial. Meantime the anxiety of the public had become intense. The fate of the once happy and virtuous girl had created a sympathy in every bosom, except those of the assassins—but who were they? Inscrutable are the ways of Providence ; and strange it is that one so lovely could not have found mercy even in the eyes of them. But there are beings with the forms of humanity, whom heaven has marked as a curse, and whose hearts are cold and [illegible], and feel not the compunctious visiting of remorse. Such must they have been, and if the evil spirit is permitted to taunt their [illegible] ere they leave this earthly clay, we [illegible] [illegible] the remainder of their existence.

Edward's trial came on. Circumstances gathered strong against him, and but one feeling existed, and that was, that he was guilty. That he had an accomplice in the crime, was a matter doubtful, but believed. The exertions of his counsel, however, had the effect he desired, and the evidence against him was not clear enough to convict him. He was acquitted ; and the assassin or assassins of the unhappy Rebecca are yet enveloped in mystery. But that Edward was innocent there was one heart ready to believe, or at least ready to share with him in the stigma of his guilt, or the consciousness of his innocence, for within a short period of his acquittal, he was married!

The body of Rebecca sleeps in the tomb, but her spirit, roaming through the dell, will occasionally forget its haunt, and flitting by the couch of her murderer, will cry in the hollow voice of the unearthly,

"SLEEP NO MORE!!"

The murderer shall "sleep no more."

In China it is a maxim, that if there be a man who does not work, or a woman that is idle in the empire, somebody must suffer cold or hunger ; the produce of the land not being more than sufficient, with culture, to maintain the inhabitants ; and therefore, though the idle person may shift off the want from himself, yet it must fall somewhere.

Helvetius says : "In the hive of human society, to preserve order and justice, and to banish vice and corruption, it is necessary that all the individuals be equally employed, and obliged to concur equally in the general good ; and that the labour be equally divided among them. If there be any, whose riches and birth exempt them from all employment, there will be divisions and unhappiness in the hive. Their idleness is destructive to the general welfare."

Rousseau says : 'No father can transmit to his son the right of being useless to his fellow creatures. In a state of society, where every man must be necessarily maintained at the expense of the community, he certainly owes the State so much labour as will pay for his subsistence, and this without exception of rank or persons, rich or poor, strong or weak ; every idle citizen is a knave. The man who earns not his subsistence but eats the bread of idleness, is no better than a thief ; and a pensioner who is paid for doing nothing, differs little from a robber who is supported by the plunder he makes on the highway.'

Nothing can contribute to produce irregular and disorderly passions more than the want of some pursuit by which the heart is interested, and the mind employed. The minds of idle persons are always restless ; their hearts never at perfect ease ; their spirits continually on the fret ; and their passions goaded to the most unwarrantable excess. If we look into the brute creation, we find all its individuals engaged in a painful and laborious way of life, to procure a necessary subsistence for themselves, or those that grow up under them.—The preservation of their being is the whole business of it. An idle man is, therefore, a kind of monster in the creation. All nature is busy about him, and every animal he sees reproaches him.

Horse Butcheries of Paris.—We have just been looking into a new French work, lately published by the civic authorities of Paris, with the singular title of "Researches and Considerations on the removal and disposal of dead horses"—which furnishes us with some curious facts :

It appears that there are in Paris a number of horse butcheries ; and that in only two of them, as many as 12,775 horses have been slaughtered in a single year. Of these about one-fourth had died in the city, and the rest had been worn out with labor, and exhausted by disease and old age, and sold by their owners, for a few francs, to these establishments. Here every part of the animal is turned to some account. The hair of the mane and tail is taken off before he is killed, and sent to the upholsterer, &c. After he is dead, the skin is sold to the tanners. The flesh is then cut up and sent about for food for cats & dogs, and possibly some *morceaux* of it pass thro' the hands of skilful cooks into the stomachs of men and women. Some other parts are disposed of to the farmers for manure. Occasionally the small intestines are manufactured into cords for the wheels of turners.—The tendons are valuable to the makers of glue. The fat, if any, is carefully separated and preserved. The old iron shoes and nails are not forgotten. The hoofs are separated and made into coarse combs ; or, if any of them are injured or defective, they are sold to the manufacturers of volatile alkali, and Prussian Blue. The bones were formerly good-for-nothing and troublesome ; but now there is a constant call for them from the cutlers, toy-men, and fan-makers.

These establishments, it seems, are infested with innumerable rats, that make nothing of devouring the whole carcase of a horse, (except the bones,) if left exposed, during a single night. They are, however, paid for their pains, and forced to contribute to the profits of the concern—for they are caught and killed for their skins. More than 2,600 of them have been killed in a day, and 9,100 in four hunts : but the largest number despatched in a month was 16,050.

These horse butcheries are chiefly established at Montfaucon : but they have become so noxious, & dangerous to the public health, that the authorities of Paris have been obliged to interfere, and the commissioners appointed to examine them and report, have found that the business at them has been managed with so much barbarity and disorder, as to require a change of the whole system. They admit, however, that such places, under proper regulations, are necessary and [illegible] and the [illegible] it [illegible] shocking and disgusting [illegible] for [illegible]—*Journal of Commerce.*

An Ox's gall sets any color—silk, cotton, or woolen [illegible] the colors of [illegible] [illegible] by it.—When [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] goods, and [illegible] can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c.—After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to *clean* should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.—*Economical Housewife.*

Laudable Revenge.—If you have taken a wrong position, abandon it ; if you have committed an error, correct it. But if your conscience is satisfied with the part you have acted, or the duty you have performed, tranquil and self-possessed abide the issue. If an enemy revile you, revile him not in return; and if that enemy have talents, honor them; if he merits respect, render it unto him. Favor his intercourse, deal gently with his failings, shield his fame. Do even more than this. If he be in affliction, sympathize with him ; if naked, clothe him : *and let his loins be warmed with the fleece of your flock.* And for the injury you have suffered, nobly forgive it, and pray God that it may be forgiven. By so doing you will heap coals of fire on his head —coals, not to consume, but to melt him into righteousness. This, this, if I may so speak, is the most effectual and the only laudable revenge.

Baron A. de Lederer, our Austrian Consul General, has published a notice, that any slave, the moment he sets his feet upon the soil of Austria, is free ; his government having decreed that every man has inborn rights, and is entitled to civil liberty.

The application of leeches is so favorite a remedy with the medical profession in France, that there are said to be, in Paris alone, no less than ten leech-mongers, each of whom sell, weekly, not less than 10,000, making an annual consumption of them, in that capital alone, of from 5 to 6,000,000.

The Death of Coumbe.—Caleb Griffin and Edward Johnston, having been convicted of manslaughter in occasioning the death of Henry Coumbe, in the city of New-York, were asked as usual, what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them according to law. Their replies, which were given in writing, we have before us.—They both state that they never saw the deceased before the fatal occasion which resulted in his death ; that they had no malice against him aforethought ; and it is evident that but for the enticement of a dram shop, open on Sunday morning contrary to law for the sale of liquors, they might still have been at liberty, and their victim in the enjoyment of life and probation. Johnson says, "Unfortunately I happened to be there that morning, on my way *going to my work* at Brooklyn." That morning, as we said before, was the Sabbath.—Griffin's reply, which we publish entire, can hardly fail to awaken the sympathy of the reader, while at the same time it illustrates the downward tendency of vice.

"You ask me what I have to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, for manslaughter in the first degree. I well know that any thing that I could say in my behalf, will not be sufficient to shield me from the horrors of a Prison ; inasmuch as a Jury of my country has passed upon my fate. Was my own deplorable situation alone connected with the sentence the Court are about to pass on me, it would be more tolerable : but an aged father and mother, a brother and sister, will go sorrowing during my confinement for the miserable situation of their child and brother. If tears of blood would banish the heart-rending reflection from my mind, how willingly would I shed them—I can only ask of the Court to exercise towards me on earth the darling attribute of Heaven. "*Mercy,*" and make my confinement as short as possible. Oh! consider my juvenile years, my poor education, and the temptations and allurements of this city, all calculated to lead the unwary from the paths of virtue, and plunge them in a labyrinth of vice and folly. Had my mind in early life been stored with moral and religious instruction, instead of standing as an humble suppliant at the bar of justice, I might have been an industrious and respectable mechanic, enjoying the society of my fellow men. I shall carry with me to the grave an evidence in my conscience, that my hands are clean of the blood of the unfortunate Coumbe. I had never seen the man before ; had no malice aforethought. The contention and fighting was neither commenced or provoked by me, but I was drawn into it by insult and abuse from the deceased. But why reflect on my fate! This earth can yield me no comfort. I shall, during my confinement, look for it from Him who alone can bestow it ; knowing assuredly that God, on whose mercy and grace I rely for time and eternity, will not forsake the humble penitent.—*Journ. of Com.*

Slaves in New-Orleans.—A resolve has passed the New-Orleans City Council, the object of which is to "arrest the evil of slaves riding about in carriages, gigs, &c." A penalty of from five to one hundred dollars, is to be inflicted on any owner of carriages or captain of steamboat, who shall admit into his carriage or boat any slave, without a permit from his master : and the slave is to receive *from five to twenty-five lashes!*

Seventeen wives and nine husbands applied to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, lately sitting at Providence, for divorces. Seven were granted, two rejected, and the rest continued.

Life of Henry Clay.—It is stated that no less than ten thousand copies of the Life of Mr. Clay, now preparing by George D. Prentice, have been ordered from one source, in Kentucky, and that forty thousand will comprise the whole edition.

Wilson, the mail robber, at Philadelphia, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

THE HUSKING PARTY.

There is not a pleasanter thing in the whole round of country life, than the good old fashioned husking party. Talk of the rout—the masquerade and the card table, as much as you please, they are all dull, heartless and insipid, compared to this laudable and useful custom of our ancestors. Just fancy to yourself a warm mild evening in autumn, when the harvest moon is up among the stars, and the streams, and the hills, and tall old trees, are touched with the illumination ; and a group of happy kind hearted beings, from the grey haired old man, to the young and beautiful girl, are assembled around the abundant fruits of a neighbor's persevering industry. We have heard the presence of females objected to, as highly improper and unbecoming, but this we deny. The assemblage is not one of strangers—where doubts and apprehensions must fetter every movement & seal every lip, but those who have lived together even as children of one family from infancy upward—who have met each other on all terms, and in all situations, in the kitchen or the parlor—the field or the work shop, with the same frank smile of welcome. And pray where is the harm, of mirth, pleasantry, tempered as they are here with pure unstudied modesty?

There is no affectation in such a group; there is an openness, a frankness, a buoyancy of spirit, which will be sought in vain among those who have mingled with the fashionable world, and learned from its hollow mockeries and popular vices to tamper with the heart's best feelings—to curl the lip at sincerity, and betray without scruple the artless and unsuspecting. No—no! nothing of this. The girl that seats herself at the husking, and the honest plain dressed youth beside her, have no sentimental, novel-borrowed nonsense to exchange—they are under no constraint to imitate this or that great heroine or hero ; they never read and sighed over the pernicious pages of Moore and Byron, nor looked on unblushingly at an immodest theatrical representation. On the contrary, they have drawn their beautiful notions of love and friendship from the praise-worthy example and maxims of their ancestors.—Theirs is a world of reality, and a pleasant one it is too, for they are little given to day-dreaming ; and the incidents of life—its alternate light and shadow—are met without the bitter disappointments which follow so closely upon the dreams of the romantic and idle visionary.

But we have grown sentimental on this subject, and verily, it is one we cannot talk about calmly. The good old days of our ancestors are pleasant to our memory—we love every song that a century ago rang among the wild woods of New England.

American Manufac.

CHURCH ACCIDENT.

From a letter in the Palmyra Advertiser we select some further particulars of the recent accident at Rochester.—"We had a dreadful scene last night at Mr. Penny's Church. Mr. Finney was to preach there, and the house was *crammed* literally full. While Mr. Penny was making the prayer before commencing the exercises, a piece of timber over head gave way and fell upon the plastering and knocked it off, making a noise like sudden bursting of thunder. In an instant the whole congregation rose, and here the scene beggars all description. A general screaming and rushing towards the door followed, and hundreds were trampled down. Those sitting near the window below, stove them through and went out ; three men jumped, through excessive fright, from the galleries into the body of the church—and one man very much injured another below, by jumping on him. There were none killed—but a great many hurt.—One half of the females had either lost their shoes, shawls, combs, bonnets, necklaces or handkerchiefs—and such an anxiety as those manifested who were out was terrible. Mothers were crying, Oh! where are my children, and children inquiring in tears for their mothers, &c. One man jumped unharmed from the gallery window to the ground. I was sitting in the gallery in range with the ministers, and could see all. An individual stepped forward and cried to the top of his lungs no danger! to prevent those below from trampling one another to death.

But it did no good. I imagined the roof would fall instantly—and Oh! if it *had*, what a sacrifice would have been there!! My nerves *tremble* when I think of it. One woman had her arm broken, and many were badly bruised, by being trampled on. On the whole, we have great cause of thankfulness for the preservation. Undoubtedly all that saved us was the getting up so quick.—A committee have examined the church to-day—they have found new cracks in the walls, and have condemned the church : It is to be torn down and rebuilt, on another spot.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

☞PRICES REDUCED
AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

FOR SALE,

THE FARM

ON which I reside, containing **100 ACRES.**——It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

Oct. 5. 5t

NOTICE.

GEORGE SWENEY, Esq. having left the Papers relating to his Professional business in the hands of ANDREW G. MILLER, Attorney at Law—the business will be attended to by him with fidelity.

Sept. 28. 6t

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

WOOD.

THOSE persons who have promised us Wood in payment of their subscriptions to the "Sentinel," are requested to deliver it soon.

Oct. 5

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
October 12, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 15th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 12. tc

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 8th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 12. tc

CHEAP AS ANY ONE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL!

I have just received a full assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Domestic and English Dry-Goods, Hardware, and Groceries.

Also, on hands, an assortment of

Hollow-ware and Stoves,

and a pretty good supply of

LUMBER.

THOS. J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. 3t

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 30th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped—each member prepared with 12 rounds of blank cartridge.

☞An appeal for the three last days will be held on said day.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Capt.*

Oct. 12. 1p

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the late residence of SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, deceased, in the town of BERLIN, Adams county, on *Monday the 1st day of November next*, a great variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Wheat and Oats by the bushel, and Hay by the ton.——ALSO,

40 Shares of Stock

in the Bank of Gettysburg,
3 do. in the Berlin & Hanover Turnpike,
2 do. in the Hanover & Md. line do.

Also, at the same time & place,

A Brick House, with Brick Kitchen,

a Brick BARN, and other Out-buildings, and two good wells of water, with

30 ACRES

and 105 Perches of Land attached to the same, in good cultivation—being the late residence of said deceased, in the Town of Berlin.

☞Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN DIEHL,
ISAAC TREAT,
Executors.

Oct. 5. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-second day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Regal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-second day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. tc

Gettysburg & Black's Tavern TURNPIKE.

AS the Managers have it in contemplation to repair this Turnpike, those persons who have engaged their tolls, at the Gate near Gettysburg, by the year or shorter period, are hereby notified to pay the same on or before the *1st of November next*, or suits must be brought to recover the same. The Books are in the hands of Mr. JACOB DORBLER, at the Gate-house.

ISAAC WIERMAN, *Pres't.*

Sept. 21. td

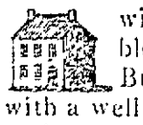
PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, or Outcry, on *Wednesday the 3d day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Jesse Newman, Peter H. Fletcher and others, containing about

136 ACRES;



with a Log HOUSE & double Log BARN, and other Buildings thereon erected—with a well of water at the door, and a spring near the house. Said property is in a good state of cultivation; and a good proportion of it is covered with thriving Timber. It is situate on the Turnpike Road from Gettysburg to Littlestown, about one mile from the Two Taverns.

ALSO, at the same time & place,

Two Shares of Stock

In the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN WILSON, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 21. ts

Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 6th day of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

200 ACRES,

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shown on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The terms of sale will be made easy; and one-third of the purchase-money is to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow.

HUGH DENWIDDIE,
DAVID DENWIDDIE,
Administrators.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 21. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

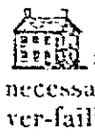
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 5th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

CONTAINING

31 acres & 105 perches,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others.——The improvements are a two-story



Log Dwelling-house,

and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown it by the Administrator, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct 5. ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *1st day of November next*—as longer indulgence cannot be given. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 5. 4t

CAPITALISTS,

LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

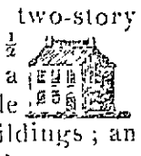
THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing

221 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story

Log HOUSE, a ½ story House, and a



Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY,
JOSEPH M'CREARY, } *Ex's.*

Aug. 3. ts

☞Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas M'Creary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph M'Creary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

164 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The improvements are a **Log House, & Double** Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to spare the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfilment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, for the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain.

GEO. ARMOR.

Sept. 7. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 5. tf

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

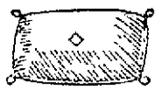
HAS just returned from the City, (making the THIRD time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

☞**Greater Bargains**☜

than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of



DRY GOODS,
Groceries.
CHINA, GLASS.

& Queens-Ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP

BONNETS,

Weavers' Reeds, and Grindstones, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber having erected a new Building at the Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, offers for Rent, the

CORNER ROOM,

which has been fitted up in the best manner for a STORE. Its eligible situation, and convenience, render it a very desirable stand for Mercantile business. The Cellar is excellent; and a Ware-house will be erected, if desired. ☞Immediate possession will be given.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

A JOURNEYMAN

SHOEMAKER

Wanted immediately by the Subscriber.

Constant employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above Business. A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

"Keep the Feet dry!"

WATER PROOF Boots & Shoes.

WM. G. WIEBLING,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the Patent Right for making

Water-proof Boots & Shoes,

either of Leather, Buckskin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured an excellent workman from Baltimore; and will be able to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public—His shop is next door to Mr. Richter's, in West York-street.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21. tf

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Stockholders of the *Berlin and Hanover Turnpike Company*, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Col. George Ickes, in Abbottstown, on *Tuesday the 2d of November next*, for One President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEORGE BROWN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 5. tc

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 2.

TO MY PATRONS.

This Number commences the fifteenth year since I became the Editor of the "Adams Sentinel"—and a few remarks from me may not be inapplicable on the occasion.

When I look back upon the course I have pursued during the fourteen years, just elapsed, of my Editorial career, I feel a consciousness of having erred in many particulars, and find some things done, and sentiments uttered, which cool reflection and sober judgment might condemn: but in matters of national policy, on subjects which affect the great interests of my country, I glance back upon my career with self-gratulation and joyous pleasure. From a want of confidence in my own powers, and a distrust of my qualifications, I have not wielded my own pen much: yet the productions of wiser heads and abler pens have spoken my sentiments through the columns of the "Sentinel."

I have endeavored, also, as far as was in my power, to suffer nothing to appear, that would, in the slightest degree, militate against Morality and Religion—those great pillars of society, and the only true and sure foundation of all good government. Any thing which would have a tendency to weaken these, ought to be guarded against by every good citizen; and that public journal, which would lend its aid, openly or insidiously, to sap their foundation, is unworthy the support of Christians and Patriots. Whatever other interests may be affected, or whatever other change of opinions may take place, I hope and trust the "Sentinel" will always be found ready to sound the alarm, when danger threatens these, our highest and most important interests.

Every exertion in my power has been used, to make the "Sentinel" an useful paper to the community, by giving an abstract of all public and private matters which I conceived to be of general or special interest; consulting the various tastes which it behooves the Editor of a newspaper to gratify; and sparing no pains to lay before my patrons earlier intelligence than was afforded by any co-temporary print. If I have failed in these particulars, it was not owing to a want of disposition, or anxious exertion; and that my endeavors have been duly appreciated, my continued respectable patronage, in the midst of an energetic opposition, amply testifies.

That the excitement which has been got up against the society of Masons, would have an injurious effect upon my pecuniary interests, was naturally to be expected, from the circumstance of my being a member of that fraternity; and I do not pretend to deny, that a few old and respected patrons, who had fought with me through many a political contest, side by side, have withdrawn their patronage from me—forgetting, for the present, through the excited feelings of the day, that my only crime has been that I am a Mason. No charge has been made against my private character, my political orthodoxy, or the manner in which my paper has been conducted. A consciousness of this fact enables me to bear with more equanimity than I otherwise should do, their withdrawal and choice of new friends. It would be folly in me to say I did not regret the loss—I certainly do. When I lose an old and respected patron, I feel regret—not so much for the amount of his subscription, as that his name has been withdrawn from connection with me. This excitement has been the cause of some such withdrawals; but I entertain the hope, that, when the present existing warmth of feeling has subsided, I shall again number most of them amongst my warmest friends and patrons—and that we shall look back upon our temporary estrangement from each other, as one of those dark shadows which sometimes flit across the pathway of life.

The inquiry has been very frequently made, to what extent my subscription list has been affected. I take this occasion to mention, that my number of subscribers is only about *twenty-five* less than it was at its highest period. A far greater diminution was certainly expected by me under the circumstances; and I look upon this fact as an evidence of approval of the course pursued by me—and I rejoice at it.

Personal abuse and scurrility have been the order of the day, all around me, during the past summer—and I, myself, have been the target at which many an envenomed dart has been hurled; "But when smitten upon the one cheek," I have "turned the other," and have "returned not railing for railing." It may not have been such a course as interest might dictate, or some of my friends might consider politic and profitable—but it has the approval of my own conscience. I cannot condescend to mangle private character, and deal out scurrility by the column: and the journalists, who dress up weekly a dish of such high-seasoned stuff for their readers, if they can reconcile it to their own sense of propriety, let them do it—let them gratify morbid appetites—I will not. I will strive to give early foreign and domestic intelligence, and whatever may have a tendency to enlighten, instruct, and amuse my patrons, and make the "Sentinel" interesting to those whose tastes have not become vitiated and corrupt; and I feel so much confidence in the virtue and discernment of that enlightened community, amongst whom thirty years of my life have been spent, that I fear not the withdrawal of a very generous support. They will not—they cannot—riot with satisfaction upon the mangled characters of their fellow-citizens—and sustain journals, which are carrying enmity, jealousy, disorder and disorganization, into every department of the community.

My patrons will perceive that I have enlarged the "Sentinel"—by which about two columns of additional matter will be given to them weekly. I have also procured a fount of smaller type, which will assist considerably in crowding in matter. These have occasioned additional expense: but I felt that something was due for the generous patronage I have received.

I have had the satisfaction of adding to my list, within two or three weeks, a number of new subscribers: and I should be pleased, if my friends throughout the County would interest themselves to increase the number—if the course I have pursued meets their approbation. The ensuing session of Congress will be of considerable interest—as will, also, that of our State Legislature: and every citizen, in a Republic like our's, ought to be regularly advised of what is being transacted by those he has deputed to represent him—every head of a family, who feels an interest in imparting useful information to his children, ought not to be without a judiciously conducted newspaper.

I would remark, also, that the "Sentinel" circulates more generally than any other paper, throughout the County of Adams, and being the longest established and best known, affords to persons wishing to advertise, the best medium of disseminating intelligence.

In conclusion, I assure my patrons, that no pains shall be spared by me to make the "Sentinel" useful and interesting to them; and I hope that public favor will cheer me on in my Editorial career.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Sentinel-Office, Nov. 2d, 1830.

State Road from Gettysburg to the Conocheague hill, in Perry county.—We understand the Supreme Court, at their late session in Chambersburg, *confirmed* the Report of the last Reviewers of the above Road. It had been carried up by certiorari from the Court of Quarter Sessions of this County.—Arrangements are making, we learn, to have the Road opened immediately.

☞The list of Representatives elected to our State Legislature, published last week, was complete, with the exception of Mercer county.—WALTER OLIVER (Rep.) is the member elect from that county.

Christian Weirich, the Post-master in Washington county, Pa. who was detected in robbing the mail some time since, was tried last week at Pittsburg, convicted, and sentenced to *twenty-one* years confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

Notwithstanding the contemptible opinions entertained by many, of the degree of refinement and civilization of the Cherokee Indians, we find they are not much behind their *scoffers*, in the encouragement of "societies for the spread of religion and morality."—They have amongst them, we observe, Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Societies, Benevolent Societies, Book Societies, and Temperance Societies.

A letter to the Editor of the Sentinel, from a friend in the Cherokee Nation, dated Oct. 14, mentions that the General Council of the Nation was then in session: that "they are quite resigned, and say they will go without any trouble, if the Supreme Court decide against them: if not, they will remain—and should Georgia attempt force, as they are not able to contend with them, should they not get assistance, they will die on their own soil, and leave their bones with their Fathers!"—The writer adds: "To see them talking about the matter, would make you shed tears: old men, who have not seen one another for some time, when they meet, you can tell by their gestures, it is their first topic, and their tears will flow, not for themselves, they say, but for their children. Oh! it is cruel to think of driving them off!"

Vermont.—After *thirty-two ballotings*, which consumed three days, SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, the anti-administration candidate, was elected on Tuesday week, to be Governor of the State of Vermont. The vote for Mr. Crafts was 115: for the anti-masonic candidate, who is also anti-Jackson, (Palmer) 72: for Bradley, (Jackson candidate) 37.

On the Friday following, SAMUEL PRENTISS was elected a Senator of the United States, for the term of six years from the 3d day of March next, when the term of service of Mr. CHASE, who declined a re-election, will expire. The votes were for Mr. Prentiss 120: for Mr. Palmer 60: for Mr. Hutchinson 60: for others 9. Mr. Prentiss is at present Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, and his politics are decidedly National Republican. *Nat. Int.*

A letter from the Postmaster at Shawneetown, Illinois, announces the painful intelligence of the death of the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. He died on the morning of the 14th Oct. after a painful illness of one week.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 16th of September, and Liverpool of the 17th, the day the packet sailed.

The contents of these papers possess a high degree of importance. The condition of the Netherlands, the disaffection spreading in Germany, and the troubles evidently brewing in Spain, exhibit a state of feeling among the people, which must make royalty tremble, even upon the iron throne of the Muscovite. In England, the most striking event is the melancholy and awful sudden death of Mr. HUSKISSON, the great commercial member of Parliament for Liverpool. This distinguished statesman expired on the evening of the 15th, in consequence of wounds that day received by being run over by one of the Liverpool and Manchester railway carriages.—Our readers are aware that great preparations had been made for the opening of the great railway between Liverpool and Manchester, which is now near enough completion for all purposes of commerce and travelling. The 15th day of September was the day appointed for the ceremony, and the Duke of Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, and a great number of the most distinguished men of the Kingdom, had assembled at Liverpool by invitation, to be present on the occasion. The ceremony was conducted with great splendor, and was witnessed by an immense multitude. The carriages prepared for the procession were twenty-eight in number, and were capable of accommodating eight hundred persons. At seventeen miles from Liverpool the engines were stopped to take in a fresh supply of fuel, and during the delay several gentlemen descended from the carriages, with the purpose of walking on the road and examining its construction. Among the number was Mr. Huskisson. He was returning to the carriage, and had approached that part where Mrs. Huskisson was sitting, when catching the eye of the Duke of Wellington, a recognition followed, and Mr. Huskisson advanced to take the other's hand. While in the act of shaking hands, herald sounds announced the approach of the Rocket engine on the opposite rail. A cry of danger was instantly raised, and Prince Esterhazy was helped into the carriage. Mr. Huskisson remained outside, and several voices exclaimed, 'come in,' 'take care, Mr. Huskisson.'—The unfortunate gentleman became flurried, and rapidly caught hold of the door; but unhappily in endeavoring to ascend, he missed his footing, and falling to the ground, part of his person extended on the other rail. The Rocket coming up at the instant went over his leg and thigh, and fractured them in a most dreadful manner. The whole was the work of a moment. An instant previous he was in the full possession of health and spirits: he now lay bleeding and mangled before his friends. To pourtray the scene that followed would be impossible. Medical gentlemen immediately flew to his assistance, and he was conveyed to a neighboring house, where every attention was bestowed. But the wounds he had received were of such a character as to allow no hope of his recovery, and he expired the same evening about nine o'clock. A great dinner was to have succeeded the railway jaunt, and it had been confidently anticipated that their meeting at that festival might be the means of effecting a total and cordial reconciliation between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson.—In the death of this distinguished individual, England has lost an intelligent, honest, and intrepid statesman, and the cause of free trade an able, consistent, intelligent and indefatigable advocate."

The new French Government had been recognized by the Governments of Wurtemburg and the Netherlands, following the examples set by England, Austria and Prussia. The interdict issued by the Russian Government against the admission of vessels with the tri-colored flag of France, had been withdrawn, and it was supposed that a formal recognition of the new Government by Russia would speedily follow.

The Revolution in the Netherlands.—The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty seems to have increased. The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry. The interesting details from the Brussels papers under date of 9th and 10th September, are said to occupy many columns; they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party, that the government has lost all moral power, that it is on the people's side, that the army is nothing, for the Belgian Soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren. All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and that theirs was a constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brussels on the 13th September, it was supposed no decisive events would occur before that was accomplished.

The affairs of the Netherlands (says the Liverpool Times of the 14th,) are as much embroiled as ever. The Belgians insist on a dissolution of the Union with Holland, and a separate Legislature, and demand that the only bond of connection shall be a common King. The King has issued a conciliatory proclamation, promising the redress of all real grievances, but it is doubtful whether this will produce any effect. The people appear determined to have a separation, and as the army is very much divided, being composed of about equal proportions of Dutch and Belgians, it will scarcely be in the power of the King to prevent it, though by timely concessions he may preserve the Royal authority in his own family.

A letter written from the Hague, says, "affairs seem to be taking a very alarming turn, not only in the Netherlands, but throughout the whole continent; and we have, today, received not only an account of the tumults at Brunswick, but there are also reports that a revolution had broken out at Hesse Cassel. When the accounts came away from the latter place, it was said very great disorder prevailed, and that the conflict was proceeding and had occasioned loss of life. This statement, however, must be received with caution."

GERMANY.

It is asserted in a Vienna paper of August 31st, "that for many years past the Exchange in that capital had not experienced so violent a crisis as was then felt. These disastrous fluctuations, it is added, arise from the uncertainty commerce finds itself placed in, respecting the ulterior political views of the government. On the receipt of the news from Belgium, the funds fell still lower.—But it is added that they afterwards rose again, and that on the part of the Government, measures are taking on the frontiers, to meet all unforeseen events; and the garrisons in the imperial Austrian States in Upper Italy, are reinforced by several regiments of infantry.

Disturbances in Hamburg.—A serious riot has broken out in the Free city of Hamburg, the original cause of which does not distinctly appear. The cry, however, was "No Excuse." Several times the cavalry were brought into use to disperse the mobility. On one occasion the troopers were unhorsed by the barricadoes of chairs and other articles of furniture, with which the street where they were to pass was barricadoed.—It being dark, the horses stumbled and threw their riders. Ultimately the crowd was fired upon, and ten or twelve killed, and thirty or forty wounded. About one hundred prisoners, principally young men, have been taken by the Government, and thrown into confinement. A proclamation for the enforcement of strong measures, had been issued by the Government. We have a letter from Bremen, of the 10th Sept. which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in motion.—The Elector is still at Carlsbad.

Upsetting of the Duke of Brunswick.—The people who have so long been misruled by the half crazy cock-sparrow Duke of Brunswick, have risen upon their Sovereign, and he has been compelled to fly from his dominions. "There is nothing in this to astonish us, says the London Courier, for the conduct of the Duke had for some time been such as none but the most patient people on earth could have endured. The revolt has, however, been attended with some excesses which appear to have been completely wanton; but it is thus in all countries where there is no medium authority between the Sovereign and the people, when the latter rendered desperate by oppression, cease to acknowledge a ruler to whom they had long and patiently submitted."

The select committee of the Chambers assembled, and issued summonses to the other members to assemble the following day, when it was expected the brother of the fugitive Duke would be proclaimed, the other having shown so completely his incapacity to fill the station his birth called him to.

HANOVER.

There has been a mutiny in Hanover, where the populace ran through the streets, crying "Down with the Nobility!"

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the French government has issued an order to disperse the Spanish Constitutional bands assembled on the frontiers of Spain, very properly regarding such an assemblage as wholy inconsistent with its pacific relations with that kingdom. The whole country is in a feverish state.

The King of France has appointed the Prince of Talleyrand, Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty.

The whole of the Masonic Lodges in Paris have decided on giving a banquet to General Lafayette, and expressing to him their gratitude for his noble conduct during the events of July.

It is a singular fact, (says the London Court Journal,) but one which we know to be true, that at the moment when the application for permission to reside in Austria is being made to the Emperor by Charles X. another proposal is under consideration, for marrying young Napoleon to one of the daughters of Louis Philip, and, in such event, recommending his nomination as King of Greece, with a regency for three years. This contemplated policy has, however, been kept as secret as possible.

The Philadelphia United States' Gazette says—An examination of a signal book leaves no doubt that the ship seen entering the Irish channel, was the MONONGAHELA, [the vessel in which Mr. Powell and his family sailed.] We need not say how many hearts will be lightened by such intelligence, the most serious apprehensions having been entertained for that ship, on account of her passengers, officers and crew.

A splendid celebration of French Liberty took place at Washington City on Thursday last. The procession was so "extensive as to reach half the length of Pennsylvania Avenue from the President's square to the Capitol." The President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, and a number of the Foreign Ministers, participated in the ceremonies. All business was suspended in the city. A splendid Ball in the evening closed the rejoicings.

Ohio Election.—The accounts from this State are so contradictory, that it is uncertain which of the two candidates for Governor, *W'Arthur* or *Lucas*, are elected—or what political complexion the Legislature will bear.

The Elections in South Carolina, it is said, have resulted unfavorably to the Convention. We thought the honest people of that State would put their veto upon the views of the hot-headed nullifiers.

☞Next week we shall give a very able letter on the subject of nullification, from the pen of that able expositor of the constitution, Ex-President Madison.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Monroe, Mr. *Wm. Roth*, to Miss *Nibby Allison*, daughter of Mr. F. Allison, dec'd. all of this borough.

DIED,

On Sunday morning last, Mr. *Isaac Armstrong, Sen.* of Cumberland township, aged 77 years. The deceased has sustained, throughout a long life, the character of an upright and virtuous member of the Church and of society.

PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 30.

Flour,	4 ~7½	Oats,	30
Wheat, (red)	95	Whiskey,	28
" (white)	1 00	Apple Brandy,	25
Corn,	57	Plaister,	4 25
Rye,	54	Flaxseed,	1 12

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 3t

LOST,

ON Monday the 25th ult. on the State Road, between Mr. Gulden's and Gettysburg, a

PLAID CLOAK,

with a cat-skin on the collar. Whoever has found said Cloak, and leaves it at the office of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his honesty.

Nov. 2. 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

November 2, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

Two and an half per cent.

on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 2. 3t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 2. 3t

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, on *Wednesday the 17th inst.*

Horned Cattle, & Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

JAMES HAMILTON, &
JESSE HAMILTON.

At the same time and place,
Will be Offered for RENT,

The FARM,

late the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, dec.

JAMES BLACK, } *Adm's.*
JESSE HAMILTON, }

Nov. 2. tv

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'H. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the *22d to the 27th of the present month (November,)* for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Frederick-town, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River.—The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry.

Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

Monocacy Bridge.

Proposals will be received from the 1st to the 3d of November, for the building of a Bridge across the Monocacy River. The Stream will require a vent of about three hundred feet.—Proposals will be taken—first, for a Bridge of Stone; second, for one of Stone abutments and Piers, and Brick Arches; and third, for one of Stone abutments and Piers, and Superstructure of Wood.

CASPER W. WEVER,
Superintendant.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1. td

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—A revolution has taken place in COLOMBIA against the government; a battle has been fought, and the Government overturned; and BOLIVAR is again at the head of the Army, as Liberator Generalissimo!!

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the ship SALEM, Capt. Richardson, we have London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th of September, inclusive.

NETHERLANDS.

The former state of things has not yet been restored in Belgium, though the prospects are favorable to the expectation of such a result. The Prince of Orange had reached the *Hague*; he left at Brussels a document signed by himself, the commanders of the Garde Bourgoise, and many of the most respectable inhabitants, assuring the safety of the town, that there should be no change in the dynasty during the absence of the prince. We find the following in the London Herald of the 8th of September:

We received this morning, the Hague Extraordinary Gazette, of the 4th Sept. and the Amsterdam papers of the same date. They announce the arrival of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, and dwell on his favorable reception. Nothing is yet said as to the acceptance of the conditions of which the Prince of Orange was bearer; but one fact stated may be taken as an earnest of what is about to take place. *M. Von Maanen*, who is stated to have served his country faithfully for 35 years, has solicited his discharge, and his majesty gave him his discharge, expressing his gratitude for his long and faithful services. We may infer much from this. The King would not have sacrificed his Minister if he had been determined to hold out.

His Royal Highness appears to have left Brussels satisfied with the result of his efforts. The people declared that they desired every thing to be done according to the fundamental law, and solemnly protested that they desired no other dynasty than that which governs the kingdom; on condition, however, as it is said, that the two parts of the kingdom shall have distinct administrations under the same head. The Orange cockade is to be immediately worn, and the Orange flag hoisted on the towers. Shortly after the arrival of His Royal Highness in this town, a Cabinet Council was called, which is now sitting.

Prussia, it is said, is on the eve of acknowledging the French Government. News from Berlin announces that it will soon follow the example of England.

The recognition of the new South American States, has been signed by the French Cabinet Council.

FRANCE.

The combination of the journeymen printers at Paris continued to excite much alarm in that capital. The Moniteur of the 5th, has a long official article on this subject. It says that France desired liberty, and that she obtained it; and that now she desires tranquility, and she shall enjoy it. It says that the government of Louis Philip has shown its moderation; but that now it will show its firmness. It assures France that the Ministers will not yield to these senseless cries, and that it is doing all that is necessary to insure peace and suppress rebellion.

It appears from the statement of Government, that many individuals have been arrested, and that thirteen who were the ringleaders, and had signed an act of convention, have been sent to prison.

The Government has also marched into Paris the 4th, 5th, 13th, 50th, and 53d Regiments of the Line.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Combination of Printers.—Things are at present in this state. Yesterday, the printers who met at the Barrier du Maine, drew up a petition for the suppression of mechanical presses. This day the greater number of them have gone back to the printing offices, and returned to their accustomed labor.

The young men in the capital, who are engaged in shops and warehouses, have received circular letters, inviting them to assemble this evening at seven, opposite the Bourse. Thousands of these circulars have been sent round, and multitudes will assemble, from malice or curiosity, to interrupt the peace of the capital. The majority, however, are by no means disposed to be present. I have spoken to many of them, and they state, that, if necessary, they will even fire on the workmen, rather than have the capital subject to pillage and force.

It is alleged that the workmen at Rouen, hearing of these insurrections, are marching to Paris to assist their fellow-laborers. I hope this report is incorrect. The worst of all wars is civil war. And the worst of all civil wars is when the middling classes are opposed to the laborers.

The Bourgeoise of Paris are, however, united and resolute. If it be necessary, they will again unpave the streets; and oppose by force the violence of the mob. It is possible that the Government may repress the sad [illegible] day.

In France there are divisions, which are created and kept up by Royalists, Jesuits, Priests, Peers, Ex-Deputies, Ex-Placemen and Courtiers, and by paid emissaries of the Ex-Royal Family. In some places regiments of soldiers are in mutiny, and in others the Royalists refuse, *en masse*, to pay their taxes.

But though there is much to create alarm and discontent, yet the Revolution is accomplished! We cannot and shall not return to our old regimen.—All hopes of that nature are absurd.—We shall yet have calmness and a clear sky. The storm is receding, and the thunder is only heard from a distance.

There appear to have been serious disturbances in different manufacturing towns of France.

Gen. La Fayette, in a late Session of the Chamber of Deputies, said, that the Republics of South America had been recognized by the U. States, and after some hesitation by England, and though it had been delayed in France, by certain proceedings, the new Government had it, he believed, in contemplation, and he called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs for information as to what the Government intended to do. The Minister in reply, said that it gave him great pleasure, to be able to state, that the Government had decided this question, and that he was ordered by the King, to write to the French Agents with the American Governments, and those of these Governments now in France, stating that he is now ready to recognize the existence of these Governments, and to treat with their agents relative to the commercial interest of France with them.

The Dey of Algiers and his uncle continue to attract the notice of the Neapolitan public, for the Turks are running about the streets of Naples all the day long. The Dey is said to have brought with him seven millions of francs in gold; and on this account it is hoped he may be persuaded to purchase an estate in the kingdom of Naples. One of his servants had been guilty of some act of disobedience, and was sentenced to death for it. The Neapolitan porter was directed to procure a cart to carry away a corpse; he asked if any body in the house was dead; and received for answer that the execution would take place in a few hours. On this he ran to fetch a Commissary of Police, who gave the Dey to understand that he was not to take justice into his own hands at Naples, but must leave it to the Government.

GREAT CALAMITY IN IRELAND.

A calamity of the most afflicting character, has lately visited the neighborhood of Enniskillen. The country in that quarter has been deluged for miles in every direction, and the grain and hay literally swept off. Houses have been carried away with the flood, and many of the inhabitants have perished. The destruction is beyond the power of description, on the banks of Scilly's river, and the shores of Lough Erne. The potatoes, and the soil in which they grew, have been swept away, of which there remains not a vestige. In the neighborhood of Tempo, and the vicinity of Carrison, the damages are beyond calculation. A church yard wall was prostrated, and the contents of the graves carried away. The poor, whose principal hopes rested upon the potatoe crops, are reduced to starvation, and are in many cases, without a shelter.

Great distress prevails in the county Mayo, particularly along the Atlantic coast. Fifteen thousand of the inhabitants are reported to be in a state of starvation. The parish priest of Kilmore, the Rev. Mr. Lyons, had arrived in Liverpool to solicit aid.

The Rev. Dennis Collens, Secretary of the Kantuck relief society, states, in a circular praying relief: "Remarkable as are the annals of famine and distress in this unhappy country, never did I see the sad visitations of Providence appear in more appalling forms than at present. Instances of frightful misery have come to the knowledge of the committee, of persons having bled the cattle for the purpose of subsisting upon the blood, of families having lived for weeks on the coarse leaves of cabbage and on the weeds of the field, without any other food; and, in consequence, the poor creatures may be seen in the streets with sunken eyes, haggard and emaciated countenances, exhibiting a mixture of yellow and green, that seems to vie with that of the unwholesome aliment on which they contrive to drag out a miserable existence. The committee can confidently affirm, that the majority of those selected as objects of charity did not eat three meals of wholesome food for a week, for some time previous to the first distribution of the meal made by the committee."

The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

ALGIERS.

The Bey of Titery, who was the first to make his submission, has, it appears [illegible] letter to the General in Chief, he accuses him of want of faith in his pledges to the Dey of Algiers, in taking possession of his treasures; and concludes with saying—"You desire to see me? Eh! very well; remain tranquil; I have received 200,000 troops. We will soon be at Aras, where I go to seek you; there we will speak of that which you have to say. If it is well, it is well; if it is ill, it is ill. God is the arbiter."

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Canals.—We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel, that all the state canals which had been authorised by the Legislature to be placed under contract, will be completed for navigation by the 15th of November inst.

The water has already been let into two hundred miles of Canal, which is now navigable, and the local newspapers, state that the Delaware, the North and West Branch, and additional portions of the Western and Juniata divisions are now filling, making a further navigation of one hundred and fifty miles. The remainder of the authorized Canals will be completed by the 15th of November.

By the 1st of December, the grading, bridging, &c. of forty miles of the roadway of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road will be finished ready for laying the rails.

There is now a continuous line of Canal from Philadelphia by the Schuylkill, Union and Pennsylvania Canals, to Augwich, near Huntingdon, on the Juniata, a distance by the Canals of two hundred and forty miles. The line will be extended twenty miles further within the present year. The whole line from Johnstown, at the western side of the Alleghany mountain, a line of upwards of one hundred miles, will be navigable by the 1st of November.—This will leave a space of but seventy-eight miles between Huntingdon and Johnstown to be completed in order to effect the connection by canal and portage between the navigable waters of the vast vallies of the Ohio and Mississippi and the city of Philadelphia.

The canal communication from Philadelphia to the valley of the Wyoming, will be established in a few days. The distance from Philadelphia to Wyoming is two hundred and sixty miles.

The census of the City of Philadelphia is published in the Gazette of that City. The total in the City proper is 80,311. The Northern Liberties, and Southwark, with the County, swell the amount to 195,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 58,000—in twenty years, 83,000—in thirty years, 114,000—an increase, says the Gazette, which is, perhaps, more rapid than is desirable, if due regard be had to solidity of improvements, and the proper formation of moral and intellectual character.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Merchants' Bank in Newport, R. I. was entered on Saturday week, by means of false keys, and the sum of $5,483 taken from the vault. The robbery was discovered about noon on Sunday by the Cashier, who was induced to examine if all was safe, by the circumstance that an attempt had been made on the Tuesday night previous, to rob the Bank, which was frustrated by the false key's breaking in the outer door of the vault. Such was the confident security of the Directors in the safety of the doors of the vault, that but little precaution was deemed necessary for preventing a further attempt.

It is supposed, that the Bank was entered from the street by means of false keys, and the Robber appears to have leisurely committed his depredations, and must have furnished himself with a light, as he took from a trunk two large packages of foreign Bank bills, from which he selected the checks and some bills of the Pawtucket Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which he threw aside, and took $800 in specie from the boxes; the Bills of the Bank, and several boxes of the specie remained untouched. In the garret he placed a box of specie, to which he attached a short rope and left it there, together with one of his keys and tinder box.

A man named Seldon was arrested and committed on suspicion of having robbed the bank.

CARLISLE, Oct. 28.

On Monday last, agreeably to General Orders, the Volunteer companies of Cumberland and Perry counties, assembled at the Barracks, under the command of Brigadier General Mitchell, to the amount of 350 or 400 men. The weather for some days previous to Sunday last, proved very unfavorable, which of course prevented the attendance of several companies who were expected from other counties.

Yesterday the whole line was reviewed by Governor Wolf, at the garrison, who expressed his great satisfaction at their martial appearance, and the correct performance of some elegant manœuvres.

We were highly gratified with the appearance of the tri-colored cockade, which decorated the caps of the officers, and the banner of France, along side of our stars and stripes, floating so gracefully over the ranks of the Brigade.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.

THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the late momen[illegible] Revolution in France, which had been several times postponed in consequence of unfavorable weather, took place yesterday. It was, in every respect, worthy of the occasion, and of the importance of the events which it was meant to commemorate, and to honor. There was a very general suspension of business, and our citizens joined, with equal unanimity and zeal, in the spirited measures adopted by the committee of arrangements. The day was cloudy, and, in the early part of the forenoon, threatened rain—but, just before the commencement of the ceremonies, the wind shifted from the north east round to the south, and from thence to the north west, and thus dissipated our fears that the pleasures of the day would be marred by the weather.

The Procession was formed of the military, a number of the Juvenile societies, the different trades with their emblems and banners, a barrouche containing the orator of the day the Hon. WM WIRT, and the Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, and one containing the venerable Collector of the Port JAMES H. MCCULLOH, Esq. and Gen. WM. MCDONALD—Mr. BLANCHARD's splendid stud of horses, and a great number of citizens.

It presented a gratifying and imposing appearance, reaching from the lower end of Market-street, a considerable distance up Howard-street. It was under the direction of Col JOHN THOMAS and his aids, to whom much praise is due for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their very perplexing and arduous duties. After moving up Market to Howard-street, thence up the latter to Franklin-street, thence down Franklin to Calvert-street, and from thence to Monument Square, the procession formed in front of and around the stand which had been prepared for the orator.

After Mr. Wirt had concluded his oration, Gen. Smith, our venerable Senator, rose and delivered a short address, in the course of which he stated that he personally knew the present King of France, and could vouch for the soundness of his principles and the excellence of his character.

The address of the citizens of Baltimore to the people of France, prepared by Gen. Smith, was then read by JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. and concluded the ceremonies of a day fraught with sources of the most agreeable reflection to all who joined in its festivities.

John Quincy Adams, in accepting the nomination as a candidate, for the next Congress, says, that if his fellow citizens, of the district, think proper to call for such services as it may be in his power to render them, by representing them in the 22d Congress, he is not aware of any sound principle, which would justify him in withholding them.

On Monday evening the 25th ult. a gentleman was robbed at the Theatre, New York, of his pocket-book containing about $4000. He almost deserves his misfortune for his folly, in carrying such a sum to such a place.—*Nat. Int.*

Murder.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Republican of Saturday week, says, a person named Young, was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Ilroy, living near Middletown. He had completely severed her head from her body, by cutting and hacking her neck with his knife.

A letter writer from Washington to the editor of the United States' Gazette, says that Gen. Jackson has been in a bad humor and low spirits ever since he heard of the result of the Maryland election—that he blames his cabinet with misleading him, with diverting him from his purpose, and modifying his views, in relation to all the leading measures of his administration—and that he is determined to dismiss a part of them, and to act for himself in future. We hope the country will be gainer by the change, for it has been loser long enough.

A Yankee fairly beat.—The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual sheep-shearing on that island, says—"Our Selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand that one man opened a shop for the *sale of water*, and furnished the *spirits gratis*. Jack tars are up to a thing or two: and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the *water merchant*, filled a tumbler half full of *rum*, drank it down, said it was good enough without reducing, and told the evader of the law, that he might sell the water to some one *who liked it better than he did*."

General Washington.—The Watertown Register says: It is a fact, not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI. at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General in the Revolutionary army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old general, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, "To Marshal General Washington."

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of J. Barrett, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 13th inst.* at 12 o'clock. A Court of Appeal will also be held at the [illegible] on said day. By order,

JOSIAH BENNER, Q. S.

Nov. 2. tp

FOR SALE,

THE FARM

ON which I reside, containing **100 ACRES.**—It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

Oct. 5. 5t

Geological Society.

The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantage of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County a 'CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCE,' in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia city and Chester county, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society would be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those highly meritorious County emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travellers, and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe in point of mineral wealth; but strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favorable than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad day light*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the public coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion. Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis.

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.

For the whole year, $3 00

For the Session only, 2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26. 1830.

Stray Calf.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, about the last of August, a Black and White Steer CALF—supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. BAILEY.

Oct. 26. 3t

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
October 12, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking house on *Monday the 15th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 12. te

NOTICE.

GEORGE SWENEY, Esq. having left the Papers relating to his Professional business in the hands of ANDREW G. MILLER, Attorney at Law—the business will be attended to by him with fidelity.

Sept. 28. 6t

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the ship SALEM, Capt. Richardson, we have London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th of September, inclusive.

NETHERLANDS.

The former state of things has not yet been restored in Belgium, though the prospects are favorable to the expectation of such a result. The Prince of Orange had reached the *Hague;* he left at Brussels a document signed by himself, the commanders of the Garde Bourgoise, and many of the most respectable inhabitants, assuring the safety of the town, that there should be no change in the dynasty during the absence of the prince. We find the following in the London Herald of the 8th of September:

We received this morning, the Hague Extraordinary Gazette, of the 4th Sept. and the Amsterdam papers of the same date. They announce the arrival of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, and dwell on his favorable reception. Nothing is yet said as to the acceptance of the conditions of which the Prince of Orange was bearer; but one fact stated may be taken as an earnest of what is about to take place. *M. Von Muanen*, who is stated to have served his country faithfully for 35 years, has solicited his discharge, and his majesty gave him his discharge, expressing his gratitude for his long and faithful services. We may infer much from this. The King would not have sacrificed his Minister if he had been determined to hold out.

His Royal Highness appears to have left Brussels satisfied with the result of his efforts. The people declared that they desired every thing to be done according to the fundamental law, and solemnly protested that they desired no other dynasty than that which governs the kingdom; on condition, however, as it is said, that the two parts of the kingdom shall have distinct administrations under the same head. The Orange cockade is to be immediately worn, and the Orange flag hoisted on the towers. Shortly after the arrival of His Royal Highness in this town, a Cabinet Council was called, which is now sitting.

Prussia, it is said, is on the eve of acknowledging the French Government. News from Berlin announces that it will soon follow the example of England.

The recognition of the new South American States, has been signed by the French Cabinet Council.

FRANCE.

The combination of the journeymen printers at Paris continued to excite much alarm in that capital. The Moniteur of the 5th, has a long official article on this subject. It says that France desired liberty, and that she obtained it; and that now she desires tranquility, and she shall enjoy it. It says that the government of Louis Philip has shown its moderation; but that now it will show its firmness. It assures France that the Ministers will not yield to these senseless cries, and that it is doing all that is necessary to insure peace and suppress rebellion.

It appears from the statement of Government, that many individuals have been arrested, and that thirteen who were the ringleaders, and had signed an act of convention, have been sent to prison.

The Government has also marched into Paris the 4th, 5th, 13th, 50th, and 53d Regiments of the Line.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Combination of Printers.—Things are at present in this state. Yesterday, the printers who met at the Barrier du Maine, drew up a petition for the suppression of mechanical presses. This day the greater number of them have gone back to the printing offices, and returned to their accustomed labor.

The young men in the capital, who are engaged in shops and warehouses, have received circular letters, inviting them to assemble this evening at seven, opposite the Bourse. Thousands of these circulars have been sent round, and multitudes will assemble, from malice or curiosity, to interrupt the peace of the capital. The majority, however, are by no means disposed to be present. I have spoken to many of them, and they state, that, if necessary, they will even fire on the workmen, rather than have the capital subject to pillage and force.

It is alleged that the workmen at Rouen, hearing of these insurrections, are marching to Paris to assist their fellow-laborers. I hope this report is incorrect. The worst of all wars is civil war. And the worst of all civil wars is when the middling classes are opposed to the laborers.

The Bourgeoise of Paris are, however, united and resolute. If it be necessary, they will again unpave the streets; and oppose by force the violence of the mob. It is possible that the Government may repress the sad signs of disorder which we witness today.

In France there are divisions, which are created and kept up by Royalists, Jesuits, Priests, Peers, Ex-Deputies, Ex-Placemen and Courtiers, and by paid emissaries of the Ex-Royal Family. In some places regiments of soldiers are in mutiny, and in others the Royalists refuse, *en masse*, to pay their taxes.

But though there is much to create alarm and discontent, yet the Revolution is accomplished! We cannot and shall not return to our old regimen.—All hopes of that nature are absurd.—We shall yet have calmness and a clear sky. The storm is receding, and the thunder is only heard from a distance.

There appear to have been serious disturbances in different manufacturing towns of France.

Gen. La Fayette, in a late Session of the Chamber of Deputies, said, that the Republics of South America had been recognized by the U. States, and after some hesitation by England, and though it had been delayed in France, by certain proceedings, the new Government had it, he believed, in contemplation, and he called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs for information as to what the Government intended to do. The Minister in reply, said that it gave him great pleasure, to be able to state, that the Government had decided this question, and that he was ordered by the King, to write to the French Agents with the American Governments, and those of these Governments now in France, stating that he is now ready to recognize the existence of these Governments, and to treat with their agents relative to the commercial interest of France with them.

The Dey of Algiers and his uncle continue to attract the notice of the Neapolitan public, for the Turks are running about the streets of Naples all the day long. The Dey is said to have brought with him seven millions of francs in gold; and on this account it is hoped he may be persuaded to purchase an estate in the kingdom of Naples. One of his servants had been guilty of some act of disobedience, and was sentenced to death for it. The Neapolitan porter was directed to procure a cart to carry away a corpse; he asked if any body in the house was dead; and received for answer that the execution would take place in a few hours. On this he ran to fetch a Commissary of Police, who gave the Dey to understand that he was not to take justice into his own hands at Naples, but must leave it to the Government.

GREAT CALAMITY IN IRELAND.

A calamity of the most afflicting character, has lately visited the neighborhood of Enniskillen. The country in that quarter has been deluged for miles in every direction, and the grain and hay literally swept off. Houses have been carried away with the flood, and many of the inhabitants have perished. The destruction is beyond the power of description, on the banks of Scilly's river, and the shores of Lough Erne. The potatoes, and the soil in which they grew, have been swept away, of which there remains not a vestige. In the neighborhood of Tempo, and the vicinity of Carrison, the damages are beyond calculation. A church yard wall was prostrated, and the contents of the graves carried away. The poor, whose principal hopes rested upon the potatoe crops, are reduced to starvation, and are in many cases, without a shelter.

Great distress prevails in the county Mayo, particularly along the Atlantic coast. Fifteen thousand of the inhabitants are reported to be in a state of starvation. The parish priest of Kilmore, the Rev. Mr. Lyons, had arrived in Liverpool to solicit aid.

The Rev. Dennis Collens, Secretary of the Kantuck relief society, states, in a circular praying relief: "Remarkable as are the annals of famine and distress in this unhappy country, never did I see the sad visitations of Providence appear in more appalling forms than at present. Instances of frightful misery have come to the knowledge of the committee, of persons having bled the cattle for the purpose of subsisting upon the blood, of families having lived for weeks on the coarse leaves of cabbage and on the weeds of the field, without any other food; and, in consequence, the poor creatures may be seen in the streets with sunken eyes, haggard and emaciated countenances, exhibiting a mixture of yellow and green, that seems to vie with that of the unwholesome aliment on which they contrive to drag out a miserable existence. The committee can confidently affirm, that the majority of those selected as objects of charity did not eat three meals of wholesome food for a week, for some time previous to the first distribution of the meal made by the committee."

The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

ALGIERS.

The Bey of Titery, who was the first to make his submission, has, it appears now, made a declaration of war. In a letter to the General in Chief, he accuses him of want of faith in his pledges to the Dey of Algiers, in taking possession of his treasures; and concludes with saying—"You desire to see me? Eh! very well; remain tranquil; I have received 200,000 troops. We will soon be at Aras, where I go to seek you; there we will speak of that which you have to say. If it is well, it is well; if it is ill, it is ill. God is the arbiter."

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Canals.—We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel, that all the state canals which had been authorised by the Legislature to be placed under contract, will be completed for navigation by the 15th of November inst.

The water has already been let into two hundred miles of Canal, which is now navigable, and the local newspapers, state that the Delaware, the North and West Branch, and additional portions of the Western and Juniata divisions are now filling, making a further navigation of one hundred and fifty miles. The remainder of the authorized Canals will be completed by the 15th of November.

By the 1st of December, the grading, bridging, &c. of forty miles of the roadway of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road will be finished ready for laying the rails.

There is now a continuous line of Canal from Philadelphia by the Schuylkill, Union and Pennsylvania Canals, to Augwich, near Huntingdon, on the Juniata, a distance by the Canals of two hundred and forty miles. The line will be extended twenty miles further within the present year. The whole line from Johnstown, at the western side of the Allegheny mountain, a line of upwards of one hundred miles, will be navigable by the 1st of November.—This will leave a space of but seventy-eight miles between Huntingdon and Johnstown to be completed in order to effect the connection by canal and portage between the navigable waters of the vast vallies of the Ohio and Mississippi and the city of Philadelphia.

The canal communication from Philadelphia to the valley of the Wyoming, will be established in a few days. The distance from Philadelphia to Wyoming is two hundred and sixty miles.

The census of the City of Philadelphia is published in the Gazette of that City. The total in the City proper is 80,311. The Northern Liberties, and Southwark, with the County, swell the amount to 195,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 58,000—in twenty years, 83,000—in thirty years, 114,000—an increase, says the Gazette, which is, perhaps, more rapid than is desirable, if due regard be had to solidity of improvements, and the proper formation of moral and intellectual character.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Merchants' Bank in Newport, R. I. was entered on Saturday week, by means of false keys, and the sum of $5,483 taken from the vault. The robbery was discovered about noon on Sunday by the Cashier, who was induced to examine if all was safe, by the circumstance that an attempt had been made on the Tuesday night previous, to rob the Bank, which was frustrated by the false key's breaking in the outer door of the vault. Such was the confident security of the Directors in the safety of the doors of the vault, that but little precaution was deemed necessary for preventing a further attempt.

It is supposed, that the Bank was entered from the street by means of false keys, and the Robber appears to have leisurely committed his depredations, and must have furnished himself with a light, as he took from a trunk two large packages of foreign Bank bills, from which he selected the checks and some bills of the Pawtucket Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which he threw aside, and took $800 in specie from the boxes; the Bills of the Bank, and several boxes of the specie remained untouched. In the garret he placed a box of specie, to which he attached a short rope and left it there, together with one of his keys and tinder box.

A man named Seldon was arrested and committed on suspicion of having robbed the bank.

CARLISLE, Oct. 28.

On Monday last, agreeably to General Orders, the Volunteer companies of Cumberland and Perry counties, assembled at the Barracks, under the command of Brigadier General Mitchell, to the amount of 350 or 400 men. The weather for some days previous to Sunday last, proved very unfavorable, which of course prevented the attendance of several companies who were expected from other counties.

Yesterday the whole line was reviewed by Governor Wolf, at the garrison, who expressed his great satisfaction at their martial appearance, and the correct performance of some elegant manœuvres.

We were highly gratified with the appearance of the tri-colored cockade, which decorated the caps of the officers, and the banner of France, along side of our stars and stripes, floating so gracefully over the ranks of the Brigade.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.

THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the late momentous Revolution in France, which had been several times postponed in consequence of unfavorable weather, took place yesterday. It was, in every respect, worthy of the occasion, and of the importance of the events which it was meant to commemorate, and to honor. There was a very general suspension of business, and our citizens joined, with equal unanimity and zeal, in the spirited measures adopted by the committee of arrangements. The day was cloudy, and, in the early part of the forenoon, threatened rain—but, just before the commencement of the ceremonies, the wind shifted from the north east round to the south, and from thence to the north west, and thus dissipated our fears that the pleasures of the day would be marred by the weather.

The Procession was formed of the military, a number of the Juvenile societies, the different trades with their emblems and banners, a barrouche containing the orator of the day the Hon. WM WIRT, and the Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, and one containing the venerable Collector of the Port JAMES H. MCCULLOH, Esq. and Gen. WM. MCDONALD—MR. BLANCHARD'S splendid stud of horses, and a great number of citizens.

It presented a gratifying and imposing appearance, reaching from the lower end of Market-street, a considerable distance up Howard-street. It was under the direction of Col JOHN THOMAS and his aids, to whom much praise is due for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their very perplexing and arduous duties. After moving up Market to Howard-street, thence up the latter to Franklin-street, thence down Franklin to Calvert-street, and from thence to Monument Square, the procession formed in front of and around the stand which had been prepared for the orator.

After Mr. Wirt had concluded his oration, Gen. Smith, our venerable Senator, rose and delivered a short address, in the course of which he stated that he personally knew the present King of France, and could vouch for the soundness of his principles and the excellence of his character.

The address of the citizens of Baltimore to the people of France, prepared by Gen. Smith, was then read by JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. and concluded the ceremonies of a day fraught with sources of the most agreeable reflection to all who joined in its festivities.

John Quincy Adams, in accepting the nomination as a candidate, for the next Congress, says, that if his fellow citizens, of the district, think proper to call for such services as it may be in his power to render them, by representing them in the 22d Congress, he is not aware of any sound principle, which would justify him in withholding them.

On Monday evening the 25th ult. a gentleman was robbed at the Theatre, New York, of his pocket-book containing about $4000. He almost deserves his misfortune for his folly, in carrying such a sum to such a place.—*Nat. Int.*

Murder.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Republican of Saturday week, says, a person named Young, was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Ilroy, living near Middletown. He had completely severed her head from her body, by cutting and hacking her neck with his knife.

A letter writer from Washington to the editor of the United States' Gazette, says that Gen. Jackson has been in a bad humor and low spirits ever since he heard of the result of the Maryland election—that he blames his cabinet with misleading him, with diverting him from his purpose, and modifying his views, in relation to all the leading measures of his administration—and that he is determined to dismiss a part of them, and to act for himself in future. We hope the country will be gainer by the change, for it has been loser long enough.

A Yankee fairly beat.—The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual sheep-shearing on that island, says—"Our Selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand that one man opened a shop for the *sale of water*, and furnished the *spirits gratis*. Jack tars are up to a thing or two: and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the *water merchant*, filled a tumbler half full of *rum*, drank it down, said it was good enough without reducing, and told the evader of the law, that he might sell the water to some one *who liked it better than he did*."

General Washington.—The Watertown Register says: It is a fact, not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI. at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General in the Revolutionary army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old general, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, "To Marshal General Washington."

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of J. Barrett, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 13th inst* at 12 o'clock.

A Court of Appeal will also be held on said day. By order.

JOSIAH BENNER, O. S.

Nov. 2. tp

FOR SALE,
THE FARM

ON which I reside, containing **100 ACRES.**——It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

Oct. 5. 5t

Geological Society.

The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantage of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County a 'CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCE,' in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia city and Chester county, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society would be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those highly meritorious County emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travellers, and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe in point of mineral wealth: but strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favorable than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad day light*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the public coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion. Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.

For the whole year, $3 00

For the Session only, 2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830.

Stray Calf.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, about the last of August, a Black and White Steer CALF—supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. BAILEY.

Oct. 26. 3t

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
October 12, 1830

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 15th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 12. te

NOTICE.

GEORGE SWENEY, Esq. having left the Papers relating to his Professional business in the hands of ANDREW G. MILLER, Attorney at Law—the business will be attended to by him with fidelity.

Sept. 28. 6t

Industry and Perseverance.—There are many persons who appear to be ignorant of the surprising effects, which industry and perseverance are capable of producing. With minds at least not below mediocrity, they settle down in the withering consciousness of imbecility, and attempt nothing, because they imagine that nothing is to be performed, except by the few who are endowed with extraordinary powers of intellect. We would anxiously solicit those who are thus permitting an unmanly sense of intellectual weakness to lull their faculties asleep, to awake from the lethargy which has too long confined their powers in ignoble ease, if they value either the esteem of the wise, or the approbation of their own conscience. We would ask them, was it genius alone that enabled Franklin to cross the Rubicon, placed by poverty and obscurity between him and the temple of science, in opposition to impediments, which would have rendered it impassable to thousands? Was it by genius alone, that those great master spirits of English philosophy, Newton, Bacon and Locke, achieved their mighty conquests in the world of mind?—Was it genius alone, that raised Simpson, Herschel and Ferguson, from the humble rank in which they were born in society, to that lofty height of literary eminence which they ultimately attained? No. Though these men undoubtedly possessed minds of an extraordinary nature, yet, had they depended solely on the capaciousness of their powers, for immortality and fame, they might have lived and died in obscurity, unknown beyond the place that gave them existence.

Although, it may not be in the power of every man to produce works, which, like those of the illustrious names that we have mentioned, will command the admiration of succeeding ages, and secure to his memory an undying fame, yet we believe, there are many whose faculties have been despoiled of their native energy and beauty by the corroding canker of idleness, who might have risen far above their fellows in the scale of intellect. But their lives have been one long dream of inactivity and uselessness. They will, however, reap the reward of their indolence; the sun of their existence will set in obscurity; and no moral splendor will gild its evening horizon.

Let their example be beneficial to those whose powers as yet are not contracted and weakened by the paralyzing influence of sloth. Let it operate as a powerful inducement to them, to persevere in a regular course of determined diligence in the attainment of intellectual excellence. Let them, like the immortal Franklin, press forward in opposition to every obstacle, and if they cannot like him reach the eagle's eyry, or obtain for their names a niche in the temple of Fame; they will at least possess the delightful consciousness of having cultivated all the talents with which they were endowed.

N. Y. Constellation.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTIETH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 6th of Nov.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000	56	do	80
1	do	20,000	112	do	50
1	do	10,000	112	do	40
1	do	3,000	224	do	30
50	do	1,000	1960	do	20
66	do	500	15400	do	10
56	do	100			

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 19.

9 31 8 60 29 66 55 33 45 3

3. 29. 31, a prize of $100,

Besides some of 50, 20, &c. sold here.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntorff vs. Elizabeth Muntorff and John Muntorff.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Lott vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Morthland, Samuel Comly and Isaac Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs. Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Oct. 26. tc

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 22d day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-second day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Regal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-second day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. tc

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 6th of November next*, precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

Oct. 26. 2t

☞An Appeal will be held at the house of Harvey G. Wattles, on *Monday the 1st of November next*, by the Officers of the Company, for the past year.

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

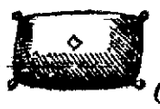
HAS just returned from the City, (making the THIRD time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

☞**Greater Bargains**☜

than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of



DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CHINA, GLASS,

& Queens-Ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP
BONNETS,
Weavers' Reeds, and Grindstones, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber having erected a new Building at the Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, offers for Rent, the

CORNER ROOM,

which has been fitted up in the best manner for a STORE. Its eligible situation, and convenience, render it a very desirable stand for Mercantile business. The Cellar is excellent; and a Ware-house will be erected, if desired. ☞Immediate possession will be given.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER

Wanted immediately by the Subscriber.

Constant employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above Business. A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to spare the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfilment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, for the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain.

GEO. ARMOR.

Sept. 7. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 8th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 12. tc

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, or Outcry, on *Wednesday the 3d day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Jesse Newman, Peter H. Fletcher and others, containing about

136 ACRES;

with a Log HOUSE & double Log BARN, and other Buildings thereon erected—with a well of water at the door, and a spring near the house. Said property is in a good state of cultivation; and a good proportion of it is covered with thriving Timber. It is situate on the Turnpike Road from Gettysburg to Littlestown, about one mile from the Two Taverns.

ALSO, at the same time & place,

Two Shares of Stock

In the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN WILSON, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 21. ts

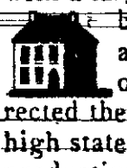
Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 6th day of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

260 ACRES,



with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shown on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The terms of sale will be made easy; and one-third of the purchase-money is to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow.

HUGH DENWIDDIE,
DAVID DENWIDDIE,
Administrators.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 21. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

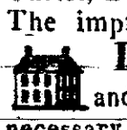
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 5th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

CONTAINING

31 acres & 105 perches,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others.—The improvements are a two-story



Log Dwelling-house,

and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown it by the Administrator, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct 5. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

164 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The improvements are a **Log House, & Double Log Barn.** Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

No. 4, FOR OCTOBER.

A monthly literary miscellany, devoted to literature, the fine arts, fashions, biographical anecdotes, tales, narratives, music, riding, dancing, poetry, Embroidery, &c.

THIS work, since its publication commenced, has been encouraged by almost unexampled unanimity and warmth of commendation from numerous journalists, in all quarters of the country. The fourth number, now ready to be delivered to the subscribers, will, we are sure, be quite as well received as either of its predecessors. As a very limited edition of the four first numbers has been issued, and as it is not contemplated to print a second, persons wishing to subscribe had better do so immediately and preserve the work entire.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Philadelphia Fashions, handsomely colored.
Three engraved specimens of Embroidery.
Three figures designed to improve the art of Dancing.
Two figures illustrative of Riding.
Three female heads relating to the Toilet of ancient times.
"Where the Bee sucks," a piece of Music.

Contents of the October Number.

Philadelphia Fashions, with a colored engraving.
Latest English Fashions, from La Belle Assemble, and Gentlemen's Magazine.
The Majesty of the Ocean.
A Lecture on Love and Courtship.
Picture of Christ—The Mute Lady.
Argument—Departed—The Toilet, illustrated with Engravings.
Proposals for the Improvement of the English Language.
Female Characteristic—The Wedding.
The Banner of St. Mary's.
Miss Milford—The Lion and the Major Domo.
The Dillosk Girl.
Riding, illustrated with Engravings.
The Marquis D'Arconati.
Robert Burns—Death of an Infant—Purse Pride.
The First and Last Prayer—The Dead Father—Elfine's Rock.
Female Courage and Fortitude.
Beau Nash.
Embroidery, illustrated with Engravings.
The Miniature.
Education in America—The Wife.
Weddings, by a Parish Clerk.
A Blush—Forget-me-not.
The World to Come—The Eye—Dancing illustrated with Engravings.
The Dentist.
The White Rose of Scotland.
Mankind at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century—William Penn's Tree.
Louisa, by Miss Mitford.
The Exile's Dirge.
The Weed Witness.
"Where the Bee Sucks," set to Music.
The Betrayed—The Parting—The Gatherer.
Receipts—The Dead.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, one Copper plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris Fashions.

The subscription price is $3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent semi annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers. Agents receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

All Letters and communications concerning this will be promptly attended to. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

Postage must be paid on all orders for the work.

Phila. Oct. 26.

☞**PRICES REDUCED**

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale; for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Stockholders of the *Berlin and Hanover Turnpike Company*, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Col. George Ickes, in Abbottstown, on *Tuesday the 2d of November next*, for One President, Six Managers, and a Treasurer, to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEORGE BROWN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 5. tc

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf